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THE ANSWER.

"And once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye waters, on my heart your mighty charm renew; still, still, let me as I gaze upon you. Feed my soul becoming vast like you."

From the intense, clear, sun-sown vault of Heaven, over the fit sea's unquiet way,

Through the rustling night air came the answer—

"Wouldst thou be as these are?—live as they are."

Unaffrighted by the silence round them, Undistracted by the sights they see, Those demand not that the things without them Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

"But who are these?—live as they are?—die as they are?"

Young Chase lay at the little turnpike for over a fortnight, quite insensible, like a log. He had received a concussion of the brain, the doctors said; but beyond this, there was no injury apparent. They couldn't quite make it out; no more could anybody, for the matter of that; and even the most experienced surgeon of life had opened his eyes he was for months or two unable to speak coherently, or understand what was said to him. All this while, he had remained silent, and beyond a desire to sit in the road, and up the steep cliff of chalk, far as the eye could see, the light and glitter of our lamps would show it him, he did nothing, and when we got back to Charrondon, I said: "Well, there's not much to be afraid of in that day's work is there? And now that you have seen the reality, perhaps you'll leave off dreaming about the Whiteways." He merely smiled, and said: "Oh no, of course not; it's only a stupid fancy I had. There's no difficulty about the journey; I shall do it all right enough." And yet I thought he forced himself rather to say this, and didn't meant it.

Well, something particular happened during the next week, only I noticed that young Chase was a little more dreamy and odd than usual. I said to him on the Tuesday (as he was to go on the Wednesday): "You don't really mind this job do you, or would you like to have some one with you? We might send the 'ostler lad, I think." Whereupon he said, very hurriedly and anxiously, I thought: "Oh dear, no; not certainly not; on no account!" and I answered: "Well, I think you are right; you would look rather silly; you might get laughed at!" Though I might have been right, I did not return this night from Meresden—Never, 1846.

And this is what the paper contained:

"Years have passed since the first faint shadow of the dream fell across my life. I have put it aside again and again as an idle and vain imagining, but it has always returned; sooner or later the vision has come to me again. So how could I, a sensible man, with a clear conscience, conceive that it should mean something more than one of those curious freaks of uncontrolled sleeping thoughts common to a reality? Yet, when six months ago, I found that circumstances beyond my control had brought me into the sort of country that made the background of this dream, I marked the strangeness of the coincidence. When, too, I found with what that the dream was far more vivid and circumstantial, in detail, I was not less impressed. And when at last I saw that events were conspiring to necessitate my making a night journey across the downs alone, the shadow of the dream oppressed me with a vague dread. I used to think of Hamlet's words: 'O God! I could be bounded in a nutshell and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams!' I was absolutely sure, when starting on that preliminary drive last week, that I should see the spirit I had in a vision, and that when I turned the last big down and came upon what the marketplace. This accounted for his delay in my mind; the thing had happened to me; but the roads are so white, and Jenny, the old mare, knew them so well, that beyond going slowly there was no difficulty; but still, when ten, half-past, and eleven came, and no sign of young Chase—well! I didn't like it, and I was going to send over to the Chief of Police, when the horse and gig came trotting up to the door.

At length, the spirit was all gone, and was a bright, starlight night, but still, you judge my state of mind, when going down, who should be at the door but Joe Muzzle, the turnpike-man from Dene's Gate, and another.

Says he, very excited, and hurrying over his words: "Young man, sir, found for dead, just below the Whiteways. We can't tell northin' at all about it. My misss and I was just going to turn in, when we heerd somethin' clanking agin the gate like; I goes out, and there be's a horse and gig, and 'er driver, and I seen them. I find it be's your gig, reigns out or broke, and draggin' on the road; there be's a bit of a log about, and I sings out but no one answers, so I routs my youngster out o' bed, and sends him off to Gray's Farm, the nearest house, for help, for I known there must ha' been an accident, for I let the young gentleman through the gate at the reg'lar time, soon after five this afternoon, on his way home, and he gives me a sort of sleepy nod like without speaking, and 'Now where be's I? I says to my misss, for I was just nine, and I say, 'I know where be's I; I've been at Charrondon long ago.' This man, Farmer Gray's foreman, comes back with my boy in about half an hour, and with a couple of lanterns we goes slowly on to the Whiteways, leading the horse and gig with us, 'spectin' to find the young gentleman pitched out, or somethin' like that. And, sure enough, just when we gets under that old chalk-cutting, this man here comes upon his body, just above the edge of the slope, for the fog he'd seen them dead, and we thought the best thing we could do was to take 'em back to the pike, which was done, in the gig, as quick as possible. Then I sends my youngster out o' bed, and sends him off to Gray's Farm, the nearest house, for help, for I known there must ha' been an accident, for I let the young gentleman through the gate at the reg'lar time, soon after five this afternoon, on his way home, and he gives me a sort of sleepy nod like without speaking, and 'Now where be's I? I says to my misss, for I was just nine, and I say, 'I know where be's I; I've been at Charrondon long ago.'

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The People's Press.
SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

THE Republicans of Vermont have carried that State, as usual, but by reduced majorities. In the third Congressional District the bolting Republican-Greenbacker, Barlow, lacks 1,154 votes of a plurality and there will have to be another trial November 3rd.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—The Democrats and Greenbackers hold the balance of power in the Maine Legislature, and will for the first time in many years have a Governor and all other State officers from a party other than the Republican.

U. S. MINISTER NOYES has opened a public subscription in Paris, for the yellow fever sufferers in this country, with good success.

THE recent yellow fever scare in Danville was caused by refugees passing through that place, who were recovering from the fever, on their way to Richmond, where they had relatives.

OHIO.—Gov. Bishop issued his proclamation for all Christian people in the State of Ohio to assemble in their respective houses of worship, and offer up their united prayers to God to check the dreadful plague which is afflicting the Southern States.

THE Austrians have commenced offensive operations against the Bosnians; and demoralization exists. Nine-tenths of the citizens of Memphis have left the city. Out of 50,000 only 5,000 remain. Of those remaining, 1,000 are sick.

VIRGINIA FAIRS.—Abingdon, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th. Wytheville, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th. State Fair, at Richmond, Oct. 29th, 30th and 31st and November 1st.

AN explosion of coal gas occurred in a coal mine in Wales, England, on the 11th inst., in which there were 371 men at work at the time. At latest accounts the pit was still on fire, and about to be flooded to extinguish it. Only nine miners have been rescued, 280 perished. The scenes at the mouth of the pit are indescribable. frantic women who have relatives in the mines are kneeling about the shafts, calling hysterically for the men who are known to have gone into the mine, but who answer not to their names.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES again燎原 in the far West. The Northern Cheyennes have fled from their reservations, and are, it is feared, forming a combination with Sitting Bull. An officer says this movement means a fear of the most serious Indian campaign we have had. If the Cheyennes escape, and there is reason to believe they will, others will follow. Many Cheyennes here bear wounds which they attribute to the Nez Perces, but it is believed they were received in the Custer massacre.

MALARIAL DISEASES.—As the season is beginning when malaris of every kind gains ground most rapidly; and it is said a single case of typhoid fever, unless the sewers, drains, &c., are thoroughly disinfected, is enough to poison a whole neighborhood, it may be well enough to give the following measures adopted in the old country, to check disease:

In England, when a case of virulent fever occurs, the family, and all manner how their social position, are obliged to submit their premises to a thorough official process of disinfection; the patient is isolated, and the disease checked. In Scotland, when a case of typhoid fever is reported, the house in which it has occurred is closed permanently, and the owner is not permitted to occupy or rent it until the cause of the disease has been discovered and the disinfection is officially pronounced complete.

HEAVY GALES AND HIGH WATER.—Dispatches from various points in Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and as far north as Canada, give accounts of destructive gales, accompanied by heavy rains, causing extensive damage to railroads, canals and other property, and in some instances loss of life. Much anxiety is felt in Richmond, Va., owing to reports from Lynchburg that the water in James River was rising rapidly. A number of merchants doing business in the lower part of the former city, near the river, are removing their goods, in anticipation of a swamping freshet. Staunton River bridge, on the Virginia Midland Railroad, between Lynchburg and Danville, two bridges over the Roanoke River, between Salem and Big Spring, on the Dry Hollow, on the Atlantic, Mississippi, and Ohio Railroad, have been washed away. A dispatch from Covington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, says that the Jackson River is higher than at any time before, except in November last.

This freshet seems to have been general all over the country, and the water courses everywhere have been unusually high, doing much damage to corn and grass crops.

The Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The full extent of the terrible disaster in the coal mine at Abercrombie is now known. At half-past two o'clock this morning the flooding of the pit commenced. At that hour the fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope of further resuce had to be abandoned. When the decision was announced to the relatives of the 251 men still in the pit, a scene ensued, terrible beyond description. Thirteen additional bodies were recovered before the flooding began.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for October will be issued about September 20th.

This number will open with an illustrated popular article by Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, on "The Geological History of New York Island and Harbor," and will also contain articles by Bain, Huxley, Spencer, Kirkwood, Brooks, and other eminent home and foreign writers. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

Horrors of the Plague in Memphis.
Washington Star, 12th.

Dr. T. P. Pease state that during his brief visit there he improved the time to the best of his ability in looking at the situation of things and attending to the sick. Last Saturday he visited over one hundred cases of yellow fever and prescribed for them. He states that the streets are deserted, business closed, the banks only keeping open one hour each day. Negroes struggle in front of the surrounding country and plunder houses; the stench from the adjacent bayous, to which the sewers empty, and from the dead bodies of victims of the fever, pervades every place you go, and is intolerable. There are upwards of

FOUR THOUSAND CASES

now in that city, and not half of the sufferers receive proper attention. The Howard Association is doing everything it can, but they have neither physicians nor nurses enough to attend the sick. The sidewalks are scattered with the dead carts are driven around and constantly gathering up corpses which have been thrust out of the houses to be buried. They are carted off by all sorts of vehicles and

BURIED IN DITCHES.

Dead bodies are frequently found in houses which have never been reported and sometimes the stench is terrible when they have been laying in a state of decomposition. On the outskirts of the city he saw two bodies of colored men swollen by the heat and gorged and partially eaten by the rats, unburied.

He also appears to have been exposed to all decay; care for no one but themselves, and are even brutal to their own dying relatives and friends. He heard of no action being taken by the municipal authorities to extend relief or to protect life or property. The native physicians are overworked and broken down, and

REIGN OF TERROR.

Nine-tenths of the citizens of Memphis have left the city. Out of 50,000 only 5,000 remain. Of those remaining, 1,000 are sick.

MANLY PEOPLE ARE STARVING.

Everybody seems to be on the make and make work without the highest pay they can get. The consequence is that the poorer classes, who are not able to pay for physicians or nurses, suffer and die without their aid.

The following gives a graphic account of affairs at Vicksburg:

The population here may be estimated at 10,000. Of this number one-third can take care of themselves; the remaining two-thirds must be provided for in whole or in part until frost. The reason for this is simply that every foundry, machine-shop, saw, planing and oil mill has stopped work, and nine-tenths of the steam has stopped, thus cutting off the main income of our people and extending to those who have a more comfortable living. All railroad trains have ceased to run, and steamers likewise.

We have now only the John W. Cannon and Yazoo Valley running between this point and New Orleans.

This throws out of employment and the means of earning a livelihood nine-tenths of the clerks and every mechanic and laborer in the city. Private contributions of money and supplies have been most liberal from all parts of the country. The money has been received, but the supplies are yet remote, and local quarantines have seriously embarrassed their delivery. The 40,000 rations generously contributed by the Government are due. The character of our people, white and colored, and the situation may be briefly stated. We have 1,500 sick and under treatment; from one to every member of the family are down with the fever. There is scarce a house exempt, and the disease is rapidly increasing. The resources of the care for the sick. The Howard Association have issued 200 provision orders, thus feeding not less than 1,500 people.

Every call, of every kind, whether for a box of mustard or a coffin, for beef, tea or a permit to burial in the Howard lots, comes to the Association. All resources and all supplies will probably carry us for say fifteen or twenty days at most, and welcome, cheering life-giving frost may not greet the eyes and gladden the hearts of the survivors for more than sixty long and soddening days. We are no beggars, and would scorn a nickel given in that spirit; the situation is given in all sincerity. Of our physicians, Booth and Barber died in the discharge of duty, and O'Leary, Robbins, Balfour, and Hunt, Burchard, Davis and Green are sick.

The following are later despatches:

GRANADA, Sept. 14.—Dr. Woodcock of Paducah, died yesterday, after an illness of one week. Six other deaths today. Two new cases reported. Dr. Vesey, of New Orleans, Dr. Henry Stone, of Natchez, are the only physicians here; they are going night and day. Slight frost last night.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—The weather has taken a change it is feared for the worse. The nights are cool and the days warm.

The number of new cases is reasonably to be expected to continue to be large.

Forty-six deaths are reported up to now; ninety-one for twenty-four hours ending at noon. Death is taking many of the best citizens.

TO GIVE A WIDE CIRCULATION TO THESE TWO VALUABLE PAPERS THE FARMER WILL BE FURNISHED FOR THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, FOR THE VERY SMALL SUM OF 25 CENTS, TO THOSE WHOSE NAMES ARE RECEIVED BEFORE OCTOBER 1ST; AND TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1879, THOSE NUMBERS WILL BE SENT FREE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF THE FARMER IS \$1.50, OR \$1.00 TO CLUBS OF FIVE OR MORE.

SANUEL SANDS & SON, BALTIMORE, ARE THE PUBLISHERS.

WEATHER PROGNOSTICATIONS.—PROFESSOR TICE HAS GIVEN THE FOLLOWING AS THE PROBABLE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER, AND HAS SO FAR HIT THE NAIL ON THE HEAD:

1st to 3d clear or fair; 3d to 7th, ending in clouding, threatening weather, with high pressure and severe storms in places; 7th to 9th, generally clear or fair; 9th to 17th, generally clear or fair, with high pressure and low barometric, with high temperature, preceding and accompanying storms.

EXCEPT NORTH OF STORM CENTRES, WHICH WILL OCCUR ABOUT THE 10TH, 11TH, 12TH, 16TH AND 17TH. THERE MAY BE STORMS ON THE GULF OR SOUTH ATLANTIC COAST ABOUT THE 9TH OR 14TH; 18TH TO 20TH, CLEAR AND COOL; 20TH TO 23RD, CLOUDING AND THREATENING WEATHER, WITH RAIN; 23RD TO 24TH, CLEAR AND COOL; 24TH TO 25TH, CLOUDING, THREATENING WEATHER, WITH PROBABLY SEVERAL STORMS IN PLACES. STORMS ON THE GULF COAST LIKELY TO OCCUR ON THE 24TH; 25TH TO 26TH, CLOUDY AND COOL; 26TH TO 30TH, ENDING IN CLOUDING, THREATENING WEATHER AND STORMS IN PLACES. THE WARMER WEATHER WILL OCCUR ABOUT THE 4TH, 10TH, 14TH, 22D AND 28TH. THE COOLER WEATHER WILL OCCUR ABOUT THE 6TH, 10TH, 16TH, 22D AND 28TH. AURORAS, IF ANY, 1ST, 6TH, 11TH, 13TH, 18TH, 26TH.

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER.

THIS PIANO IS NOW OFFERED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN THE PREMIUM LIST OF 1878, AS FOLLOWS:

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED DISPLAY BY THE PUPILS OF THE FEMALE SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA, UNDER CONTROL OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF DEPARTMENT I.

MESRS. A. BRYMER & CO., NO. 40

FOURTH ST., BROOKLYN, E. D. HAVE

GENTLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

OFFERED A SPLENDID SQUARERO

PIANO.

BOOKS THAT ARE REALLY GOLDEN AND GOLDEN IN USE.

WE HAVE MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

IN THE PIANO.

The People's Press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Hon. A. S. Morrison will address the people at the following times and places:

Winston, Saturday, October 5th.
Dobson, Surry County, Tuesday Oct. 8.

All are cordially invited to come and hear him, as he will discuss the issues of the day fairly and ably.

BUTTER the best, only 20 cts a pound.

10 FREIGHT cars stood coupled at the depot over Sunday.

WINSTON is agitating a bucket company organization.

GREEN peaches and water melons are becoming scarcer and scarcer.

BROTHER MATHEWS, of the *Sentinel*, is at his post again.

Cool nights are upon us, and the first frosts of autumn night at hand.

DIERICK TAVIS has returned from his trip to the "Faderland."

LAST Wednesday and Thursday we experienced the equinoctial storm.

WINSTON's colored population, like the leaves, come and go with the summer.

LATE TOBACCO croppers are getting uneasy about early frosts, and well they may.

BEVEYS, gross, average from 3 to 4 cts. a pound. When slaughtered, 5 to 12 cts.

JEWRY, the short-hand writer, has been teaching his art in Concord, the *Sentinel* says.

JAS. D. SUBLITT, recently of the Central in Winston, has charge of the Yarborough House, Greensboro, (now the Piedmont.)

F. W. MELLER is making ample provision for the next ice crop by excavating a larger house at his present residence.

MRS. W. H. NEAVE, of Salisbury, wife of Prof. Neave, was for several days past a guest in the family of Professor Linbeck.

REV. D. A. GLENN filled the pulpit of the Baptist church, Sunday night, quite eloquently with a text from the parable of the seven virgins.

ROBBERIES.—Winston, within the past few weeks, has recorded two robberies and one attempt, of store rooms on the Main Street.

SAMUEL PERSON, a candidate for entrance into the Naval Academy class of Engineering Corps, left, with our best wishes, for Annapolis, Wednesday evening.

The colored excursionists, who left for Richmond on Saturday evening's train, were few and far between, although the fare was dirt cheap.

SHERIFF SANFORD, of Davie County, increased the penitentiary list by the addition of Samuel Drake, white, embezzlement, 12 months; and Shepherd Hill, col., larceny, 5 years.

THE Winston Commissioners are repairing the street through the upper portion of the town, which was formerly Liberty, have widened them considerably.

Few obtainable vehicles were left in town Sunday, the colored people in large numbers attending a big meeting, at Kernersville.

GREEN CORN is freely offered at 5 and 10 cents a dozen, which is much higher than 50 cents a bushel for the matured grain.

AMONG the long list of officers for the State Fair we see the name of our young friend R. T. Steadman, of Winston, appointed in Department II, Division 1, as 1 of 3 Supervisors.

You can have your clothing made to look as bright and nice as new, by calling at Mrs. P. E. Boner's dyeing establishment. Read the ad.

MUCILAGE.—We give here a cheap and excellent mucilage, a home invention, the ingredients of which are: Gum-arabic, with enough brandy to dissolve it, and a few drops of the oil of cloves added. Mix till the consistency of cream, and it is ready for use.

MRS. EDWIN MINUNG celebrated her 50th birthday, Saturday, with a gaudy number of friends and old companions. The *Coronet* serenaded in the evening and were amply rewarded by an excellent feast of the good cheer.

CUCUMBERS.—We have been informed of a very successful mode practiced by one of our farmers in the production of cucumbers. He planted them among his tobacco, and where the majority of crops was a failure, he realized some \$25 in cash for what he had to spare.

THE tobacco crop is said to be prospectively fine, but the present depressed prices are anything but encouraging to the planter. Curing of the weed is in progress by some, requiring much care and being of great importance. Upon this, the price depends.

WHEAT.—The following are a few particulars: We would advise those having wheat in store to give it a close examination as several have reported the existence of numerous weevil in the old grain and an unusual number of worms in the new. Salt and lime sprinkled among the grain is given as a remedy.

TEA PLANT.—Fine in growth is the tea plant grown from a seed by one of our citizens and shown us recently. Careful experiments will be made with this sample of John Chinaman's braggadocio. The seed was from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

DURING the very interesting revival services at the Methodist E. Church, which are still in progress, Major J. Q. A. Barham delivered several touching addresses principally for the benefit of the young men of our communities. Several professions of religion have been made during the services and great interest is manifested.

1,000 POUNDS of beef was peddled out by Mickey's wagon, last Saturday morning; this does not include the country butcher's supply, which at this season is considerable. Three times a week fresh meat is furnished and our two towns demand from the cattle herds is quite an item to the stock raisers.

SHRIMP.—We recently received from our friend and native of this place, Samuel G. Hall, of Wilmington, a lot of shrimps, by the hands of his lady, on a visit to this place. If Sam could have seen how we enjoyed the delicacy, he would ever remember the occasion.—Thanks.

It would be a good idea to have, at some time, a grand reunion of all the former members of our Cornet Band. There are many musicians who have not touched an instrument since the war, some even prior to that time. We have heard several speak on this subject. The soldiers have their reunions, societies, anniversaries, and why cannot the Mayors, members rehearse their days of glory too?

A handsome young bride was observed to be in a deep reflection on her wedding day. One of her bridesmaids asked her the subject of her meditation. "I was thinking," she replied, "how disappointed I shall be if Leander don't get me one of those model Cooking Stoves from S. E. Allen's Hardware Store." Allen has six kinds of Cooking Stoves to select from, and is selling them cheaper than any other house in the State.

TOBACCO FACTORIES.—From the crop report for August, issued by the State Agricultural Department, we find that the number of tobacco factories in the State is 195 1/2 of which are found in this and several adjoining counties, as follows:

Forsyth, 24; Davie, 16; Guilford, 7; Rockingham, 23; Rowan, 1; Stokes, 25; Surry, 20; Wilkes, 1; Yadkinville, 7. Granville county heads the list with 40 in number.

Go all ye wounded, sick and sore Unto Samuel H. Smith's Drug Store; there you'll find drugs, fresh and pure, All kinds of diseases to cure.

Watt compounds prescriptions all right. Either in day time or at night.

THE following letters acknowledging the receipt of the donation of \$300 from citizens of Salem, were read in the Moravian church by Rev. Edward Ronthaler, on Sunday morning last:

RALPH, N. C., Sept. 14, 1878.
REV. EDWARD RONTHALER, Salem, N. C.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 13th inst., enclosing check for three hundred dollars, contributed by the congregation of Salem for the yellow fever sufferers, came safely to hand this morning. Accompanying this, please find a letter from Gov. Vance, acknowledging the receipt of the same. The fund was immediately forwarded to the President of the Howard Association as follows, viz.: \$100 to Memphis, \$100 to New Orleans, \$50 to Vicksburg, and \$50 to Grenada. Permit me to thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, and to assure you that it will afford me pleasure to serve and to offer whatever an opportunity offers itself. With kindest wishes for your continued health, happiness and prosperity. Very truly yours,

T. R. PURCELL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1878.
REV. EDWARD RONTHALER, Salem, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt, through Mr. T. R. Purcell, of a check for \$300, amount contributed by the good citizens of Salem for the Yellow Fever sufferers. It will be at once forwarded to the Howard Relief Association with other funds donated for the same laudable purpose.

God bless the givers. Very Respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE

MARRIED.

In this place, on the 18th inst., by Elder Wm. Turner, Miss Jane Wall, to Mr. JASPER SMITH. All of Davidson County.

DIED.

In this county, on the 11th inst., AMELIA, daughter of Adolphus Spaul.

In Winston township, on the 8th inst., of diphtheria, BOADICEA B., daughter of Cornelius and Theresa A. Crews, aged 11 months.

In Old Town, on the 14th inst., AUGUSTA W., daughter of Em. J. and Victoria A. Spaul, aged 3 years and 10 months.

In Mud Creek was also "on the rampage," causing considerable damage to the bottom corn, in the neighborhood of Bethania, Old Town and in fact all along the large water courses of this section, causing the complaint of damage to corn.

ON the farm of Jos. Bunting, Esq., near Huntville, Yaulkin County, some sixty sheep were lost by drowning, the river rising so fast that all attempts to rescue proved of no avail.

COLORING & DYEING.

Mr. P. E. BONER has resumed for the Fall months, his business of coloring and dyeing, clothing, BLACK, white, Mats and ribbons dyed black and brown. House on Sod street, nearly in rear of Nat. Bank.

JOB BRINTING, OF every description done at this Office, in First Class Style and at reasonable rates.

On Tuesday morning Deputy Sheriff Douthit conveyed to Lexington Lindsay Thomasson, col., charged with assault and battery in Davidson county and fleeing from justice to Forsyth. Deputy Sheriff A. Bevel, arrested him here.

EAST BEND, Sept. 17, 1878.
DEAR SIR:—A painful accident happened near this place last Wednesday. Mrs. J. H. Bowman's 2 year old child was accidentally shot by a negro boy fooling with a pistol. The child lived 8 or 10 hours after it was shot.

R. C. PONDEXTER.

AD.—REV. CHAS. KREMER, pastor of the 4th Moravian Church in Philadelphia, is very anxious to complete some work upon the church, and will give a fair for that purpose long from now. Rev. E. Ronthaler read a request from him to our congregation Sunday morning, requesting all those who may feel inclined to lend a helping hand, could very acceptably do so, by a contribution of articles, suitable for such fairs,—as needle-work, &c., in the manufacture of which our ladies seem especially gifted. Those who may wish to lend assistance and desire further information, will be given more minute particulars by calling on Rev. E. Ronthaler.

1,000 POUNDS of beef was peddled out by Mickey's wagon, last Saturday morning; this does not include the country butcher's supply, which at this season is considerable. Three times a week fresh meat is furnished and our two towns demand from the cattle herds is quite an item to the stock raisers.

SATURDAY NIGHT a party of some three or four white fellows, with a goodly share of "old John" aboard, got into high words and attacked J. Miller, merchant police of Winston, and would not have used him roughly had not Tom and Frank come to his assistance. The parties, with the exception of one took their heels when aid arrived, he standing his ground like some beast at bay until overpowered and conveyed to the lock up. The parties have all been arrested and fined.

SUNDAY morning, Tom says, distillers and wool-pulling was rampant among the colored folks in N. East Winston,—"Hell's Half Acre," and fitly called the culprits, several of them, having to fight over their mites to the town treasury, as a penalty imposed by the Mayors or Court.

PAIN and DISEASE. Can we expect to enjoy good health when had or corrupt humor circulates with the blood, causing pain and disease; and these humors, being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, &c., and many other complaints? Remove these, and you will be well.

VEGETINE. Cured me of Vertigo.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—Your "Vegetine" has been doing wonders for me. Have been having the CHILLS and FEVER, contracted in the swamps of the South, nothing giving me relief until I began to take your "Vegetine," giving me immediate relief, toning up my system, purifying my blood, giving strength; whereas all other medicines weakened me, and filled my system with poison; and I am satisfied that if families that live in theague districts of the South would take "Vegetine" two or three times a week, they would not be troubled with the "chills" or the malignant FEVERS that prevail at certain times of the year, save doctors' bills, and live to a good old age.

RESPECTFULLY yours,

J. E. MITCHELL.

Agent Henderson's Livery Stable, 100 Mo.

AD.—Diseases of the Blood. IVY-leafs

will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians many remedies, suffering for years, it is not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you furnish no evidence. Why is this medicine so good? It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint.

VEGETINE. Cured me of Vertigo.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—I have used several bottles of "Vegetine" it has entirely cured me of Vertigo. I have also used it for kidney complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint. It is the best medicine for kidney complaint.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

FOR THE PRESS.

VEGETINE. Druggist's Report.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—We have been selling your "Vegetine" for the past eighteen months, and we take pleasure in stating that in every case, to our knowledge, it has given great satisfaction. Respectfully,

BUCK & COWGILL, Druggists, Hickman, Ky.

VEGETINE. NAVY Tobacco.

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for chewing qualities and excellence of packing character and price. Manufactured by the firm of JACKSON & CO., of Winston, N. C.

ORGAN. Price \$1.00. Exposed \$1.00. Reward \$1.00.

Agriculture.

Best Age to Plant Fruit Trees.

An agricultural editor says:—From a pretty long experience in planting fruit-trees, he comes to the conclusion—and this is not the first time we have mentioned it in these columns—that two-year old fruit-trees are more certain to grow, to assume a good form, to become vigorous and longer-lived than trees twice as old. Indeed, we have seldom succeeded well with trees more than two years old.

Some years ago we sent to a nursery for some two dozens of pear and cherry trees, and in the hurry of writing the order, not being able to go after the trees personally, nothing was said about the age of the trees. We only said, "Send good trees, well-branched." We never saw a more perfect lot of trees, but they were at least four years old, and some of them nine feet high. They were planted carefully and cut back severely, but only moderately at first, to save them. The spring could not have been more favorable for transplanting, and when the dry weather set in they were frequently watered, which doubtless was the majority. Five of the lot died. We do not remember losing a small tree.

We repeat our conviction, that one and two year old trees are better in the end than those older; and though we may have to wait sometimes (not always) longer to get fruit, the trees are far healthier and more productive and give more satisfaction.

We may add to this that several of the pear-trees were pruned within from six to ten inches of the main stock, resembling when done a half-closed upturned hand, and it not only saved them, but they are at this time in perfect health, growing finely. All fruit-trees, to afford the best satisfaction, should be of the age here indicated, and if properly planted and cared-for, will be more hardy, vigorous and longer-lived than trees of old stock.

The desire seems to have of getting fruit as quickly as possible, is not always realized by planting older trees; and from the very fact that they may bear earlier it will be at the expense of health and growth of the tree.

Whole Fodder for Cows.

A series of experiments have been instituted and carried out by a Mecklenburg agricultural society, with a view of determining whether it is better to give cows their fodder in its natural condition, as to length, or in short pieces, as when it has passed through a hay cutter. The general results arrived at are thus summarized: First—Whole fodder is to be preferred because of the saving it effects without detriment to the yield of milk, or weight or general health of the animal. Second—This saving is due to the whole fodder being better chewed and re-chewed and mixed with saliva, whereby it is turned to better account. A distinguished veterinary surgeon has shown that when cut up fine, a considerable proportion of the fodder passes at once into the second stomach and is not re-chewed, and is consequently, only partially utilized. Third—The decrease in the amount of time observed when whole fodder is used, is explained by the greater demands that this makes upon the masticatory apparatus. This is especially noticeable in the older cows. Learning, or the acquiring of new habits of any sort, becomes more difficult as years advance, and learning to chew is no exception to the rule. Hence it is advisable to begin feeding whole fodder while the cows are young. Fourth—The greater slimness of the belly when whole fodder is given is explained by the more complete disintegration such food undergoes: none of the stems pass intact, and consequently more or less hollow, into the stomach to distend it and put it on the stretch. Fifth—The increased desire to drink is due to the increased employment of the saliva. Sixth—The general improvement in health and condition under this form of feeding is due to its being more agreeable to nature.

Diarrhea in Lambs.

The Kansas Farmer says:—Diarrhea in lambs is a very common disease, and great numbers perish on account of it. The causes are mainly colds, but sometimes the food induces the disease. Dysentery is apt to take place in a few days after birth, if the milk of the ewe is too strong and copious. When attacked, the lamb becomes languid, stands with bent back, or lies down frequently. The excrement is thin, whitish, or greenish, and afterwards watery, and finally bloody. If no attention is given to the case the lamb dies, usually from three to five days. The cure is not easy, and the majority of those attacked die of the disease; hence the attempt to prevent it as much as possible of special importance. All injurious influences must be avoided, the sheep kept warm, dry places, and given dry food, and drinks mixed with flour, when the disease makes its appearance in the lamb it is a wise plan to change the food. The following remedies are recommended:—Oatmeal to twenty grains; rhubarb, one eighth ounce, mixed with flour and water, given in one dose, two or three times a day.

Carding Cattle.

Professor J. W. Sanborn of the State College Farm, Hanover, N. H., reports a series of experiments showing the unexpected result that when steers were carded daily in winter they actually gained less rapidly in weight than others fed precisely in the same manner and not carded; even when the lots were reversed and the steers first carded were left uncarded, and the scratching was applied to the lot first uncarded, the result was in favor of letting the animals alone. Only in April, when they were shedding their coats, was there something to show in return for all the labor, but not enough to pay for the trouble. In one of the experiments the gain in favor of not carding was 107 pounds in two months on four steers. We presume, although it is not so stated, that the carding was not done while the animals were eating their rations. We presume this because any one acquainted with cattle nature could not but know that an experiment performed in such a way would yield results of little value.—*Tribune*:

Agricultural Notes.

The Maine Farmer tells of a premium colt that was given six eggs per day as part of his food.

Bloated cattle can be quickly relieved by the insertion in the mouth of a straw rope of good size, tying it over the head.

Sheep will eat what no other stock eat, and thus save the labor required

by the thrifty farmer to keep down noxious weeds.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says a tea made of cayenne pepper, used twice a day, will kill cabbage worms.

In every State there should be a law prohibiting the use of any but thoroughbred or improved males, whether of horses, cattle, sheep or swine.

Charcoal should be given to pigs and poultry. Coal dust, either anthracite or bituminous, is also good for pigs. A pound a day to a hog will be of advantage; and if you have never fed it, try it and you will be surprised to see the avidity with which hogs will eat "stone coal." The coal yards will gladly give it to you to get rid of it.

The *New England Farmer* says: "It is estimated that the loss to agriculture from the growth of weeds instead of the useful grasses, in meadow and pasture lands, is not less than one hundred million dollars per year in the United States. Nothing will sooner or more cheaply bring about the desired change in this direction than a more general employment of sheep as scavengers on every farm where their introduction is indicated."

Mr. M. B. Batcham, of Painesville, Ohio, in an address before the American Dairymen's Association, advised the sowing of the following six kinds of Grass Seeds for pasture lands as known to be adapted to clayey soils: Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue and English Ryegrass, adding White Clover if desired. If either kind is omitted it should be the Ryegrass, as it sometimes winter-kills on clay, clayey soils.

Professor E. W. Stewart, of Lake View, New York, says: "The day is certainly not far distant when all enterprising farmers will soil their stock to a great extent. The best way to soil is to begin raising grain. Make a calculation as to how much corn and other grain crops you will require, raise good crops and you will soon see the folly of using three to five acres to pasture a cow when she can be soiled on a half acre."

Domestic.

YOUNG WIVES.—An English lady who can cook, in a lively letter to the *Standard*, enlarges on one of the real grievances of the present day, to wit, the number of utterly useless and idle young wives, who, being incapable themselves, spoil their servants, and then wonder that the husband leaves the ill-cooked meal, perhaps ill-served also, to dine at his club. They say contemptuously they were not brought up to that kind of thing, and consider it beneath them. This lady replies that she was not brought up to it either, but she denies that it is beneath any gentlewoman to try and contribute to the comfort of those around her. If she need not absolutely work with her own hands, the mistress of a house should certainly have a sufficient knowledge to direct her subordinates, or they will soon discover her ignorance and become insubordinates. Nor need the absolute performance of these duties interfere with other pursuits. This lady confesses that, after pastry and cake-making in the morning, her hand is sometimes too tremulous for her favorite oil-painting or to help her husband in the preparation of dinner for his visitors; but it is easy enough to find some other occupation when this is the case; and she has not lost her love for art, nor her appreciation of science, because she is happy enough to be a lady who can cook.

EXPULSION OF FLIES.—We copy the following from the London *Garden*. Have any of our readers witnessed similar results? The Rev. George Mears Drought, writing from Ireland to the *Times*, says: For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time a siting room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded, often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolarias, which stood in my window, the windows being always open to full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz., window gardening.

RICH SMALL CAKES.—Beat together three teaspoonsful of butter, three sugar, three eggs, three cups of flour, one-half of a grated nutmeg. Roll out thin, and cut in small cakes.

EGG PUFFS.—Six eggs, one pint of milk, three teaspoonsfuls of flour, one ounce of melted butter, and a spoonful of yeast; mix, and half fill cups. Bake fifteen minutes. Wine sauce.

FAMILY CAKE.—Six cups of flour, four of molasses, one and a-half cups of butter, two and one-third cups of milk, two cups of currants, four eggs, two nutmegs, one large spoonful of sultanas, and a little cinnamon.

NEW AMERICAN BURRARD.—Mr. George B. Sennett, of Erie, Penna., and Dr. James C. Merrill, U. S. A., have just discovered in Texas specimens of a new American buzzard, which the Smithsonian authorities have identified as *Buteo albovittatus*, a large and handsome hawk, very different from any hitherto known to occur in the United States. Both the above gentlemen are eminent and successful ornithologists, and Dr. Elliott Coues, who sends particulars of their recent discoveries to *The Country*, adds that the importance of contributions made by them may be inferred from the fact that their respective collections together represent an addition of about twenty species and several genera to the list of United States birds.

IRON AND STEEL TOOLS.—It is difficult, says a Belgian journal, to distinguish between iron and steel tools. They have the same polish and workmanship; use will commonly alone show the cloth loosely, so as to give room for the rice to swell one-half. Boil two hours. Eat with sweet liquid sauce.

AMMONIA CAKE.—One pound of flour, one pound of currants, one quarter of a pound of butter, six ounces of sugar, half a pint of cream, a piece of ammonia, rather larger than a fibret, and three eggs, leaving out one white. The cake should not be cut for a fortnight, and it will keep fresh for a long time.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND PUDDING.—Line a pie-dish with paste, spread on this three ounces of any kind of jam (marmalade is the best), then beat well one pint of bread crumbs, the same of sugar and butter, the rind and juice of half a large lemon; add this to the pastry and jam, and bake half an hour.

SUET DUMPLINGS, WITH CURRANTS.

Scald a pint of new milk, and let it grow cold; then stir into that half a pound of chopped suet, two eggs, four

ounces cleaned currants, a little nutmeg, salt, two teaspoonsfuls powdered ginger, and flour sufficient to make the whole into a light batter-paste. Form it into dumplings; flour the outside; throw them into your saucepan, being careful that the water is boiling, and that they do not stick to the bottom. Boil one hour.

GINGERBREAD LOAF.—Two and-a-half pounds of flour, half a pound of butter, one ounce of ginger, four eggs, half a pound of moist sugar, one dessert-spoonful of carbonated soda, dissolved in a cup of water. Melt the butter, add the molasses, then add the soda and eggs. Mix all together with the flour, and bake in a moderate oven two hours. Some think it a better plan to mix the soda first with the flour, and then when the molasses, etc., are added, a slight evolution of gas takes place, which makes the gingerbread light.

MACARONI, FARMER'S STYLE.—Boil half a pound of macaroni, and while you are draining it from the cold water, stir together over the fire one ounce each of butter and flour, and as soon as they bubble gradually pour into the same they make a pint of boiling water, heating it with a fork or egg-whip until it is smooth; season it with a level teaspoonful of salt and a level teaspoonful of pepper, and put the macaroni in it to heat; then cut an onion in small shreds, and brown it over the fire in a very little fat; when both are done dish the macaroni, and pour the onion out of the frying-pan upon it. It is excellent, and ten cents will cover the cost of all of it.

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